

which have rendered the obvious practice in our favor—little, no doubt, by way of brilliantly vindicating the theory of "State Rights," but partly also from an enlightened sense of the folly of feeding a quarrel between the population which produces the cotton of the world and the population which manufactures it. We are sincerely desirous that the "long and active" correspondence should produce some intelligible result, even if it do not bring redress—not that we are in the least inclined to initiate a few of our transatlantic contemporaries, who rub their hands over the dispute, declare it insoluble, and conclude, with simulated gravity, that it must end in war. But if we cannot obtain redress, let us at all events have the question placed in the proper light. Mr. Webster's sophistry will doubtless be exerted in mystifying it with greater success than was Mr. Clay's; but we trust that *Mr. Henry* will give his correspondent a good lesson in the rudiments of logic. It will be some kind of answer to the insult put upon our colored fellow-countrymen to have it publicly and explicitly avowed, by the organ of self-complacent Democracy, that a subject of the British monarchy cannot set his foot on a portion of the territory of the republic without imminent danger of a popular insurrection.

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 20, 1851.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**  
OF HENRY CLARK, a native of London, about thirty years of age, who resided in the United States in 1848, and is now in the city of Washington or in the District of Columbia, seen or eight years ago. Any number of his friends or other persons, who may have any information of his present situation, leaving the information in the hands of this paper, will confer a great favor upon his sister.

Ansborough, Mass., March 10, 1851. SARAH CLARK.

**MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, BOSTON.**—We call attention to the advertisement in another column of this widely known establishment. Mr. Jenks, formerly of the Adams House, which he rendered so attractive by his popular manners, has associated himself with Mr. Parks in the management of the Marlborough House. This, of itself, is recommendation enough.

**PAROLI'S CONCERT.**—Signorina Teresa Parodi gave her first concert in Washington, last Monday night. The weather was extremely unpropitious, but the National Hall was well filled with a highly appreciative audience. The managers deserve much credit for the tastefulness of their arrangements.

Parodi, who was handsomely assisted by the vocal artists of the New York Opera Company, fully equalled our expectations, and was enthusiastically applauded. Her voice is rich in manifold melodies, and its capabilities have been trained and perfected by the highest art. We do not wonder at the enthusiasm with which she is welcomed by all who love to revel in the witchery of sweet sounds.

We learn with pleasure that the enterprising manager, Mr. Potter, has made arrangements for one more concert, to be given this evening.

## THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

The March number of the *Friend of Youth* contains several articles of permanent value. One of these, by Dr. Elder, on Duelling between Men and Nations, we transfer to our columns. It will interest and instruct young and old.

Helien Irving, a new and highly gifted contributor, furnishes a delightful sketch, entitled, "The New States—A True Story."

We notice two other peculiarly attractive stories—"My Last Slide," by Mary Irving, and "The Secret of Generosity," altered from the French.

We know of no youth's paper which contains so much sterling original matter as the *Friend of Youth*.

**"THE LIBERTY PARTY PAPER."**  
The "Liberty Party Paper" of New York, which so recklessly misrepresents us, will save us the necessity of replying to it, by transferring to its columns the editorial of ours entitled, "Editor without excuse, we will cheerfully pay the advertising price for its insertion."

## A CORRECTION.

**SENATE, March 12, 1851.**  
Sir: Your paper states that Messrs. Clay and Sumner were the only United States Senators who voted for Hugh N. Smith's confirmation. This is not correct; but the records of the Senate do not permit me to say what the vote was.

Surely it is very wrong to make a statement which you cannot know to be correct, and which those who are not at liberty to make public.

The foregoing comes to us anonymously. We made the statement referred to on the authority of a gentleman who spoke with confidence, and who, we know, is incapable of intentional deception. We suppose the members from Delaware voted for him—but they cannot be styled Southern Senators. Surely the rules of the Senate did not forbid our correspondent from stating how many others voted in the same way. Had he been able, by stating the number, to overthrow the inference from the statement we made, would he not have done so?—*Ed. Era.*

## THE GREAT QUESTION.

Every indication shows that the Slavery Question is to be the great issue in the coming election. The Democratic State Convention of Tennessee met at Nashville on the 21st February. In the preamble to the resolutions adopted, the Convention referred briefly and approvingly to the opposition of the Democracy to a National Bank, to a vast and corrupt system of Internal Improvements, not national in their character, and to Land Distribution; and to its support of the Sub-Treasury; but, regarding these subjects as now settled and disposed of, or so nearly so as not to be seriously revived in coming election, the Convention "desires to bring to a more recent period, and in the most distinct and emphatic manner to re-affirm the principles and sentiments set forth in the resolutions of the last Democratic Convention held in Nashville in 1849. It then proceeds to set forth its views in relation to the Slavery Question, adopting substantially the principles embodied in the Georgia Resolutions. It lays aside the ordinary party issues, as being settled questions, and makes the Slavery Question the single issue. The editor of the *Union* is greatly pleased with the resolution, and he holds that they furnish the right platform for the Democracy. It is clearly the intention of the Southern leaders to bury old questions, and bring the whole party upon this platform. Read what Mr. Tombs says in his letter to the Georgia Convention which met on the 23rd February.

"The existing political organizations of the North, both Whig and Democratic, are wholly unequal to the great contest that is before us. They are continual stumbling-blocks in the path of safety and duty. If either were sound, I should not hesitate to advise you to promote its success. But both have degenerated into mere factions, adhering together by the common hope of public plunder. Their success would benefit nobody but themselves, and would be infinitely mischievous to the public weal. The Whigs and Democrats of Massachusetts are struggling between Sumner and Winthrop. It is a contest in which the friends of the country have not the slightest interest. The success of the principles of either would be equally fatal to the safety and existence of the Republic. The Whigs and Democrats of New York and Ohio are thoroughly demoralized. Indeed, there is no non-slavery State in which the Free Soil Whigs do not control the Whig organization, and none in which the Democratic Free-Soilers do not control the Democratic organization. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, our safety, and the safety of the country, therefore, lies in refusing all cooperation with either the Whig or Democratic parties of the North, and in through Union with the sound men of both these parties in a united National Party. If this is impracticable, we ought to stand aloof from both, and support none but a sound national candidate."

The alternative is distinctly presented to the Whig and Democratic parties at the North. Lay aside all other issues, and make distinctly

and exclusively pro-slavery, with no other platform than the Georgia resolutions, or you cannot have our sympathy and cooperation.

## A GENERAL SURVEY.

Some of our correspondents, disheartened at the apparent success of Conservatism and Slavery, speak with too much bitterness of our country, and too little hope of its destinies. Our patriotism is yet forbearing and hopeful. Even the Congress which has just terminated, miserably as it disappointed the expectations of the more sanguine friends of Freedom, did some good things. The abolition of corporal punishment in the navy, a reform largely due to the efforts of John P. Hale in the Senate and Watson G. Haynes of the Senate, is a great triumph of humanity. The Public Sentiment which demanded it, and new rejoices over it, cannot be friendly to the use of the lash anywhere upon the backs of men and women.

Cheap Postage is another tribute to Popular Demands. Where is the country beside our own in which the correspondence of the People may be carried on over an area of near two millions of square miles at the rate of three cents a letter, and newspapers be conveyed to the door of every citizen, at the rate of little more than a cent a number for five hundred miles?

We observed with pleasure the effects produced by the Popular Sentiment in favor of the retrenchment of military expenses. It was something to rejoice over when near eight hundred thousand dollars were saved to the Treasury by laying upon the table the Fortification Bill.

The time is approaching when the navy under its present unwieldy form, with its enormous outlays for nothing, will be dispensed with. Another great popular measure commanded the support of a strong party in the late Congress—the freedom of the Public Lands to actual settlers, who are landless. Johnson of Tennessee and Julian in the House, and Mr. Seward in the Senate, distinguished themselves by its advocacy, and there can be no doubt that it will constitute one of the most prominent topics of discussion in the next Congress, if it should not indeed carry a majority in this.

We were gratified, too, at the interest manifested for the noble Kosuth and his compatriots in captivity. It is a subject of national congratulation, that, during the last moments of the session, when all the heavy Appropriation Bills, and other important measures remained to be acted upon, the American Congress paused and bethought itself of the condition of those sufferers in the cause of Human Rights, and passed a resolution authorizing the President to convey them to this country in a national vessel, if their release could be effected. A correspondent is so disgusted with its refusal in legislation for the reapture of colored refugees from Southern slavery, that he can see nothing to commend in its conduct towards the Hungarian refugees from Austrian Despotism. Let us give credit where it is due. In remembering Kosuth, Congress has done its duty, and obeyed a generous impulse which would have had its way in other cases of oppression, had it not been for the counteracting influence of some sinister interests.

The friends of Peace have also gained something in a quarter from which liberal opinions have generally met with repulse—we mean, the United States Senate. On the 5th February, Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following preamble and resolution, in response to a memorial from the American Peace Society:

"Whereas appeals to the sword for the determination of national controversies are always productive of immense evils; and whereas the spirit and principles of the age, by more especially the genius of our own Government, the habits of our people, and the highest permanent propriety of our Republic, as well as the claims of humanity, the dictates of enlightened reason, and the precepts of our holy religion, all require the adoption of every feasible measure consistent with the national honor, and the security of our rights, to prevent as far as possible, resort to hostilities; and whereas it is the duty of the Government of these United States, whenever practicable, to secure, in its treaties with other nations, a provision for referring to the decision of impartial arbitrators all future misunderstandings that cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by amicable negotiation in the first instance, before a resort to hostilities shall be had."

Mr. Foote stated that the committee was cordial and unanimous in favor of the measure. When it is considered how recently the popular mind was inflamed by the passion for war and conquest, and what a conspicuous part was played by the Senate in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, the protest thus uttered in that body against war, and the endorsement of a favorable measure of the Peace Society, must excite no less surprise than pleasure.

We have not one word to say in apology for the action of Congress on the question of Slavery. It was truckling and unprincipled, and were it not for countervailing causes beyond its control, it would have proved fatal to the great interests of Freedom. But, what substantial gain has slavery more tolerant towards it than formerly, or the People of the South any more devoted to it? Who dreams of introducing it into the Free States? Who does not anticipate its ultimate extinction in the slave States? Where the two sections are in juxtaposition, it is not Freedom but Slavery that suffers from the contact. Slavery makes no inroads into Pennsylvania from Maryland, but is constantly losing ground in Maryland under the pressure of Free Labor influences. This is true of all the border slaveholding States.

New Mexico and Utah, and even California, is yet debatable ground, but the friends of Freedom have the advantage in these countries, so that if Slavery should obtain the ascendancy in them, it will be their own fault. Ordinary vigilance and effort will prevent the abrogation of the anti-slavery clause in the California Constitution, and make effectual the laws of Mexico in the Territories prohibiting slavery. Certainly, if we do nothing, if we remain indifferent while the corrupt leaders of the old parties in their scramble for the Presidency basely place themselves to the maintenance of the Slave Power, the Free Soil, but this can never be, if we organize the friends of Freedom, give an imposing embolism upon the political traitors to Liberty, in 1852, as we did in 1848. The three hundred thousand free votes given at the last Presidential canvass turned the scale, we think, in favor of Freedom in the Territories; three or five hundred thousand free votes in 1852, will put them out of danger. The moral influence of such a demonstration would be death to the Slave Power.

Though there is much in the signs of the times to excite our concern, there is nothing to occasion despair. So far, no member of Congress who has signified himself as a champion of Freedom, has been defeated by Hunkerism, on again presenting himself for reelection. Wentworth, Wilnot, and Dingham, would all have been reelected had they been candidates, but they voluntarily withdrew in favor of men, pledged to maintain the principles they had labored so steadfastly to establish. King, Giddings, Durkee, Doty, and Tuck, have all been endorsed by their constituents, and returned to Congress. Root would have been, but for a division among the anti-slavery men of his district; his successor, however, Mr. Townsend, will be no less true to the interests of Freedom and Free Soil. All the free States that have elected members for the next Congress, except Pennsylvania, have sent delegations quite as sound on the Slavery Question, as their delegations in the late Congress—a few of them, more "reliable." New York and New Hampshire, we think, have gained in this respect. Mr. Perkins, elected from New Hampshire, in the place of Mr. Morrill, is an old Liberty man; and it is something for the friends of Liberty in that State to

have defeated the election by the People of the Hunker and Free Soil for the office of Governor.

Now we can see anything discouraging in the failure to elect United States Senators in New York and Massachusetts. On the contrary, it is an indication full of hope, that Hunkerism, with the patronage of the Administration at its command, controlling the old party machinery, stimulated and strengthened by nearly all the recognized party leaders, finds itself utterly unable to send from these important States to the Senate, men favorable to Slavery, Compromise, and Conservatism. We may safely predict that no Senators will be chosen from either of them, who will not be true to the Anti-Slavery Sentiment. Hunkerism, in preventing an election and keeping the question open, is contributing its share to maintain an agitation that must react against it with tremendous power.

## PUBLIC SERVANTS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

The charge made by Mr. Allen against Mr. Webster, that an arrangement was made, proceeding from the suggestion of Mr. Webster himself, by which the sum of \$15,000 was raised in New York and Boston, as an inducement to him to accept the appointment of Secretary of State.

That he received the money, and accepted the office, is not denied. On the contrary, the *Boston Daily Advertiser* and the *Boston Courier* impliedly admit the fact that the money was paid to him, to compensate him for the sacrifice he made in giving up a lucrative practice, and to enable him to keep the Department "in decent trim." But, it is denied that he made this a condition to his acceptance of the office, or that he wrote to his friends requiring that it should be raised. Mr. Allen did not charge this upon him, but he did charge that the arrangement by which the money was raised proceeded from "the suggestion of the Secretary himself."

Our readers will judge how far this imputation is disproved by the following correspondence, relied upon by the newspapers in Mr. Webster's interest, to vindicate him against the assault made upon him. We italicize the remarkable sentences:

From the *Boston Daily Advertiser*.  
**MR. WEBSTER.**  
We are gratified in being able to lay before our readers the following correspondence, although we do not conceive that any evidence, in addition to what has been already laid before the public, was necessary for the complete refutation of the charges against Mr. Webster, who was tendered on a previous correspondence between him and Mr. Haven.

The letters now published confirm, in the fullest manner, the proof already given, that those charges were without foundation.  
**BOSTON, March 11, 1851.**  
MR. HALE—Sir: Notwithstanding the charges against Mr. Webster of having made pecuniary conditions previous to his accepting the office of Secretary of State have fallen to the ground, yet, as some persons have been misled by many persons to know what he wrote to me on the subject of Cabinet appointments, I have you for publication the following letter, which is the only one I ever received from him in relation to the State Department, prior to his acceptance of it, and which he had accepted that office.

Subsequently to the receipt of this letter, the simple fact was communicated to me that the office had been tendered to him, and nothing more. I am, very respectfully, yours,  
**FRANKLIN HAVEN.**

**WASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1851.**  
MY DEAR SIR: You will hear various rumors respecting appointments to the Cabinet, but none of them will deserve credit, any further than they rest on general probability. Nothing is decided, as yet. The present Cabinet is to be tendered resignations, but they will not be answered till after the funeral.

The three important Departments are State, Treasury, Interior. I have no doubt some man, known to be thoroughly conversant with revenue matters, will be appointed to the Treasury. As to the State Department, I have no idea who will have it, although, if the power were with me, I think I could find a man, without going out of Massachusetts, who has talent enough, and soundness enough, but whether he, at this moment, is fresh or not, I cannot say.

Nothing can well be Secretary of State who has not talent, unless he be a bachelor. The Secretary of State is the head of the Administration, and he must have a head, sometimes, to resist every man. He is a man, sometimes, to resist every man. He is a man, sometimes, to resist every man. He is a man, sometimes, to resist every man.

My dear sir, you see the spirit of good will which is manifesting itself here. This is the golden opportunity, if we have it.

The opposition gentlemen are determined—all the conservative part of them at least—to give the Administration fair play. Mr. Fillmore is well-entitled and deservedly so, to the credit of the Union. He is a man of high character, and his administration has been a success. He is a man of high character, and his administration has been a success. He is a man of high character, and his administration has been a success.

Certainly, we do not believe that he entered into any formal arrangement, by which he demanded so much money as a condition to his going into the Cabinet—but in the foregoing letter, he suggested, first, who was the proper man for the office of Secretary of State; and secondly, the pecuniary difficulty in the way of the acceptance by that man of the appointment.

The appointment was accepted, the money, it is not denied, was raised. Of the connection of these two facts with the letter, People must judge for themselves. Of the impropriety of any functionaries of the Government accepting money from private parties, to enable him to discharge his official duties with decency, or as a reward for his services, while he is yet holding office, nobody, not blinded by the grossest idiolatry, can doubt.

If the salary of the Secretary of State be too small, it is the duty of the President to bring the subject to the notice of Congress, and recommend that it be increased. The People's representatives, with all the facts before them, will then do what, in their judgment, the interests of the Department and the dignity of the Government demand. Until this be done, it is fair to presume that, in the judgment of the President and of Congress, the salary now allowed by law is sufficient, and what they think sufficient, with all the facts of the case before them, should satisfy the friends of Mr. Webster. At all events, private individuals act imprudently when they attempt to salary a functionary of the Government.

ready provided for by law, besides subjecting his reputation to suspicion, and placing him under obligations inconsistent with that independence which the law fixing salaries for all officers of the Government was intended to secure.

Once more we must protest against the notion of certain journals, that it is necessary to the dignity of our Government, and the proper discharge of its executive duties, to enable the President and his Cabinet to vie with the splendor of European Courts. We are republicans. The People here are Sovereign; and if the world would see their grandeur, let it look to their achievements. They bestow upon their servants or agents what is necessary to carry on the Government frugally, decently, and efficiently, and the rest of their means they reserve for their own use. They can dispose of their wealth to better advantage in educating their children, surrounding themselves with comforts, building railroads and canals, and in the great work of production generally, than they could do were they to waste

it in enabling their servants to maintain sumptuous equipages and to give splendid entertainments in Washington. As a People, we are of simple and frugal habits, and those whom we have appointed to carry on the Government should fairly represent us in this respect. It will do no harm to the servants of Foreign Potentates to see with what economy, plain dignity, and yet unflinching energy, twenty-two millions of People can govern themselves.

## DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

Is there anything doing to secure the establishment of a *Daily National Era*? While Slavery has four dailies at the seat of the National Government devoted to its interests, it is a burning shame to the friends of Liberty that there is not one enough to secure a single one.

Again I ask if anything is doing to change this state of things? I will give twenty-five dollars to establish a *Daily National Era*.

Our friends throughout the country frequently make this inquiry. We suppose nothing will be done for the establishment of such a daily here as they want, unless we take the initiative.

We have looked forward to next winter, as the best time for commencing such an enterprise. A new Congress will then begin its sittings. It will be on the commencement of the long session. It will be on the eve of the Presidential canvass for 1852.

But we are unwilling to undertake a daily paper, unless as a fair business transaction, on the strength of our own means. A paper established on a fund contributed by a company, or any number of individuals, cannot be entirely free. We could not edit such a paper, because we should feel ourselves under some obligation that might at times come in conflict with our independence.

It has been our intention, whenever our own means might authorize the undertaking, and we could have satisfactory assurance that enough subscribers and advertisers could be got to defray the expenses of its support, to commence the issue of a *Daily National Era*. So far, that time has not come. We will come, if our friends continue to increase the list of the *Weekly Era* as they have done. Whether we shall be able to execute our purpose next winter, will depend upon the extent of our means, and the indications that may reach us in relation to the probable number of subscribers, and the probable amount of advertising patronage. A *Daily National Era* must be as independent of cliques, parties, and Government patronage, as the *Weekly Era* is now, or it will not be at all.

We are not unwilling to thank our friends for their generous proffer, because we know that it was made from the best of motives.

## APPOINTMENTS.

The following are the appointments of general interest, confirmed by the Senate at the late extra session:  
R. C. Schenck, of Ohio, Minister to Brazil; J. B. Kerr, of Maryland, Charge d'Affaires to Nicaragua; J. S. Pendleton, of Virginia, Charge d'Affaires to the Argentine Republic; G. P. King, of Georgia, Charge d'Affaires to New Granada; P. H. Clark, of Louisiana, Secretary of Legation in Brazil; T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, Commissioner to China; Allen T. Owen, of Georgia, Consul at Havana; S. G. Goodrich, of New York, Consul at Paris, in place of R. Walsh; J. Howard Payne, Consul at Tunis; W. S. Allen, of Missouri, Secretary of New Mexico; E. P. West, of New Mexico, United States Attorney for New Mexico; J. Jones, of New Mexico, Marshal for the same; J. S. Watts, of Indiana, and Horace Viamer, of Michigan, Associate Justices for New Mexico; S. G. Brandenburg, of Pennsylvania, Chief Justice of Utah, in place of J. Bufington, declined; T. Butler King, of Georgia, Collector at San Francisco.

Several consularships of little importance were given to Northern men. The South certainly has no reason to complain of the President. It is worthy of remark, that the consularship at Havana, a position of great credit and importance, though our commerce with that port chiefly concerns the staples of free labor in this country.

## PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

The friends of General Scott make no secret of their intention to run him for the Presidency. He is evidently the most popular Whig candidate. Mr. Clay is too old, if there were no other objection to him. Mr. Webster is out of the question; he could not command the vote of his own State. No man is stronger in the estimation of his particular friends, no man is weaker among the People. Mr. Fillmore would consent to a nomination, but it will not be tendered to him. He is respectable, but has no political strength.

General Scott is a hero, and an honorable man. He has not yet joined the Case-Webster-Dickinson-Clay Union party, or been committed in any way for or against the measures of the late Congress on the Slavery Question. He has written no letters, made no speeches, which can be quoted against him; and his military glory will prove better political capital than any civil reputation. The Whig members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, impressed, doubtless, with these considerations, lately held a caucus, and issued the following card:

"TO THE FRIENDS OF GEN. SCOTT.  
The undersigned, Whig members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, respectfully suggest to the friends of General Scott, throughout the State, to meet and consult together upon the expediency and propriety of presenting his name for the next Presidency."

Appended are the names of forty members of the Legislature.

The Old Line Democrats are worse off than the Whigs. Buchanan is dead, out of his own State, and it cannot make head against General Scott. Case can never command the support of the South generally; the River and Harbor interests are hostile to him; and he could stand no chance in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, against Scott. Woodbury is too old-blooded to receive the cordial support of the People. Houston is the only man who could command anything like a respectable vote, and he is weak and old. He has the credit of having won the battle of San Jacinto—he figured largely in the business of Texas annexation—he has always been a successful politician—he is not identified with the Extremes of the South—he has volunteered an assault upon South Carolina, the head and front of pro-slavery ultraism—and he is a tremendous Union man. As to Free Soil Radical Democracy, it can no more support him without violating its principles, than it could support General Cass. Where shall it find a candidate? Colonel Benton has been named; but if all we hear be true, he will accept no nomination for the Presidency. It is probable that his ambition is to regain his place in the Senate, and there remain for life.

We have heard suggested in some quarters, the name of Dodge of Wisconsin, as candidate for the Presidency, and that of Haywood of North Carolina, as candidate for the Vice Presidency, both Radical Democrats, both steadfast in their opposition to the extension of Slavery, both judicious friends of River and Harbor Improvements—one, a citizen of the Great Northwest, the other a citizen of the Southern States, which has never been known to waver in its attachment to the Union, or give countenance to the doctrine of Nullification.

It is impossible to predict, with any show of probability, what shape parties may take, what political combinations may take place, what candidates be brought forward, before the next Presidential election. The old Whig leaders generally are endeavoring to unite their party, and prepare it for the customary National Convention in the spring of 1852. The old Democratic leaders generally are pursuing a similar policy with their party. Both are anxious to put down the radicals of their respective parties, and the Free-Soilers generally, as a necessary preliminary.

There are not wanting other prominent Whigs and Democrats, among them, if we are not mistaken, Colonel Benton and the editor of the *New York Tribune*, who disavow the policy of holding National Conventions, and urge the expediency of every State nominating such a candidate as it pleases.

The friends of Freedom in their several States will of course ponder all these things, and consult together as to the course they ought to pursue. It is time to take up the subject, with a view of arriving at some practical conclusion, in which, at least, the great majority may harmonize.

HINTS.—A correspondent wishes us to say that twenty years' experience has convinced him of the great importance, in transplanting trees, of setting them with the same soil to the South, they presented before removal.

He also desires us to inform the world of mankind that a capital remedy for wounds from a nail, or the bite of a dog or hog, is wood burned on red hot iron, and held smoking, as near the wound as possible, so as to scorch it thoroughly.

Somebody else wishes us to say that a little indigo, moistened and put on the sting of a wasp, hornet, or bee, relieves the pain instantly. This we are inclined to believe, because we have seen it tried.

## THE MILITARY POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

Reports in the Senate on the Message of the President concerning the Boston Rescue.

It will be recollected that the President, in his message respecting the Boston rescue, suggested the propriety of passing an act authorizing him to call out the militia, for the suppression of insurrection, without previous proclamation. By a law passed in 1795, the President is required, before using military force, to issue a proclamation, for the purpose of deterring from preventing unnecessary bloodshed. To strike without warning, was deemed repugnant to humanity, entirely out of character for a Government respectful of the lives of citizens. This humane policy has had the sanction of more than half a century of experience, and no inconvenience has resulted from it. It remained for Mr. Fillmore and his Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, to suggest that it imposed too much restraint upon the Federal Executive, and that it would be better to give the President the power to order out the militia to shoot down, without notice or warning, their fellow-citizens. They claimed in the message that, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, he had absolute control over the land and naval forces, could use them in the suppression of insurrection, without previous notice, and that his constitutional authority in this respect was not limited or restrained by the act of 1807, which authorized the President "to use these forces for the same purposes for which he might call forth the militia, and subject to the same proclamation." Not satisfied with this, they wished Congress to put the militia on the same footing—thereby placing at the absolute disposal of the President the whole military force of the country, to be used silently, stealthily, and without admonition to the citizens of the impending danger.

The claim was extravagant, and the Committee to which the message was referred, ought to have promptly denied it. The recommendation was an outrage, and ought to have been rebuked. The majority of the Committee, however, contented themselves with expressing "the opinion that further legislation is not essential to enable the President to discharge his duty with fidelity his high constitutional duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed." Mr. Butler of South Carolina, a member of the Committee, while agreeing in this conclusion, deemed it his duty to protest against the claim of the President, to use the army and navy for the suppression of insurrection, without proclamation. He made a report, in which, after quoting the act of 1807, he said:

"The import of which is, that the President may use the army and navy as he may think proper, under the plenitude of his constitutional authority; and that he is not constrained by the act of 1807, nor can he be restrained by any act of Congress. Being an official commander, he can use the army in suppressing insurrections in a manner different from that in which he is required to use the militia."

"For the specific and sometimes delicate purposes indicated, I think Congress has the direction of the President. When actually in command, for repelling invasion or for any other purpose, he must exercise his own judgment, under his constitutional discretion. In one sentence I deny that the President has a right to employ the army and navy for suppressing insurrections, &c., without observing the same pre-requisites prescribed for him in calling out the militia for the same purpose."

"His suggestion in his message is, that he shall have a right to employ the militia, as he contends he has a right under the Constitution to employ the regular military force; that is, without notice or proclamation. I do not think he has a right to call out the military force of the Government without observing the pre-requisites of the act of 1807; and I am unwilling to give him such power in calling out the militia, as I would regard it as a fearful momentous occasion to see the army called out to shoot down insurgents without notice or proclamation."

So should we, though the first victims of such usurpation of power were South Carolina nullifiers. We could wish that the Northern members of the Committee on the Judiciary had had sense and courage enough to unite with the South Carolina Senators in this protest against Executive assumption.

## EMANCIPATION PARTY ORGANIZING IN KENTUCKY.

Cassius M. Clay has taken the stump as a candidate for the office of Governor of Kentucky. The newspapers say that a political State Convention of the Emancipationists is to be held some time this month. The Whigs apprehend the most injurious consequences to their party from the movement.

## SALE OF THE UNION OFFICE.

Mr. Ritchie, in his paper of Saturday morning last, announced the sale of his concern to A. J. Donelson of Tennessee, who will take possession of it on the 15th of April ensuing.

Mr. Donelson was a favorite with Jackson and Polk, and figured largely in the annexation of Texas. His efforts will be directed towards a reorganization of the Democratic party on the Baltimore platform.

Mr. Ritchie intimates that the failure of the bill for his relief, left him no alternative but to retire from his post.

The editor of the *Union* for the last forty years has occupied a prominent position in the political world. He is a man of unquestionable ability, and great intensity of temperament; a thoroughgoing partisan, under the control of strong sectional prejudices. While editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, he exerted more influence over his party than he has done since. His removal to Washington was an unfortunate event for the harmony of the party, and, as it turns out, for his own interests. He had ability enough to conduct a national organ; was familiar with the political history of the country; wielded a powerful and ready pen; was expert in all the methods of party warfare; but his sectionalism and intolerance utterly disqualified him for that post pending the agitation of the Slavery Question, and it will be long before the party-fued his influence aggravated will be healed.

But, we are willing to concede to him general honesty of purpose; we hope that he may find more enjoyment and more profit in his old age, and we regret that, in his old age, he is obliged to retire, under pecuniary difficulty. If, on careful examination, it shall be ascertained by the next Congress that he has lost by his printing contract with this, much as we disapprove of the apparent motives from which that contract was entered into, we trust that the

loss may be made good, and that he may be allowed a fair profit on the work. The Government should deal with its employees, as an honest man deals with his neighbor. Whoever his best rights, he recognizes the binding obligation of "the higher law," to do unto others as he would that others should do to him.

We find in the [Michigan] *Allegan Record* of the 21st ultimo the following letter from General Lewis Cass to a citizen of that county, on the subject of the River and Harbor bill:

"WASHINGTON, January 25, 1851.  
"MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter, and hasten to reply to it. I think the Appropriation bill for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors will pass; and, if it does, the Appropriation for our friends, the Hollanders, will certainly succeed; there is no doubt of that. Of course it will receive my vote and support heartily, my 'Chicago letter' to the contrary notwithstanding. I know of no improvement more just and necessary, and more deeply interested to that it will receive the entire support of our delegation. I am, dear sir, truly yours,  
Lewis Cass.  
"John R. Kellogg, Esq."

"It is but just to say that the bill which General Cass opposed in the Senate was not the bill referred to in this letter. Still, it would have been more in accordance with this hearty pledge of devotion to River and Harbor Improvements, had he and his friends aimed to amend rather than defeat the Senate bill. Why did they not join Mr. Chase in the support of his amendment, substituting the original House bill, the one to which General Cass promised his vote, for the bill before the Senate? and shrank from doing anything that might prevent a